

PITIABLE IMPROVIDENCE.

The Way Money Is Wasted Through Ignorance of Food Values.

Examples of glaring ignorance of food values may well be culled from the notes of those experts who have visited the poor of the different cities. In the slums of Chicago it was found that a woman whose husband was out of work and whose family was living on a few cents a day bought lettuce, a food so innutritious that, at least when out of season and high in price, it is a luxury even for the rich. This woman sacrificed the inexpensive but nutritious classes of foods for leaves containing over 80 per cent of water and 15 per cent of refuse. It has been truthfully said that a man would starve to death on a diet of lettuce alone.

Pitiable improvidence was found in the New York slums. A watchman was feeding his family at the rate of 14 cents per person a day—all that he could afford—yet his wife bought expensive cuts of beef instead of the equally nutritious cuts of lower price; also large quantities of butter whose value might have been invested in dried beans and more bread. She also wasted money on soda crackers and jumbles costing two or three times as much as bread and containing no more nutrition. It was estimated that his wife might have obtained about eight times as much nutrition for her money had she substituted dried peas for green peas. Another large saving would have been the substitution of fresh for condensed milk.—John E. Watkins in Reader Magazine.

THEY WERE GLUTTONS.

The Gormands of the Eighteenth Century in England.

Plenty was the watchword of the eighteenth century gormand in England. His tables groaned under an array of food warranted to take away the appetite of all save the Gargantuan of the day. One blessing was evolved from the old sops and the later bisques and omelette-soup, which now was ever the prelude to the dinner. It was removed for meat or fish—a chine of mutton and three ducks in the case of Squire Hill at Teddington, who, for entrees to support them, offered pullets with eggs, fillet of beef and scollops, turkey en daube, stewed carol, veal a la royale, fricasseed chicken, with ham and pigeons for center dish. This was but the first course or relay. Next came the roasts—two pheasants and four partridges and six teal, and now, for side dishes, sweetbreads and marrow, four woodcock and ten snipe, salmon and smelts, marrow pudding, fore quarter of lamb and oyster leaves. For center dish, mince pies. And men ate and survived, and still had heart within them to wait the removal of the cloth, and, greeting the dessert, sat over the mahogany until indeed they fell beneath it. After all, gormand is not the name for such as these. They were gluttons.

Stevenson's Love Toast.

A beautiful testimony to one's home loves was paid by Robert Louis Stevenson at a Thanksgiving dinner in Samoa.

"There, on my right," said Stevenson, replying to an unexpected proposal of "The Host," "sits she who has but lately from our own loved native land come back to me—she whom, with no lessening of affection to those others to whom I cling, I love better than all the world besides—my mother. From the opposite end of the table, my wife, who has been all in all to me, when the days were very dark, looks tonight into my eyes—while we have both grown a bit older—with undiminished and undiminished affection."

Which Won the Prize?

Three students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Marseilles, were talking in a cafe. "My dear fellow," said one, "I painted the other day a little piece of pine wood in imitation of marble so perfectly that it sank to the bottom of the water."

"Pooh," said another. "Yesterday I suspended my thermometer on the easel that holds my 'View of the Polar Regions.' It fell at once to 20 below zero."

"That's nothing," said the last. "My portrait of the marquis is so lifelike that it has to be shaved twice a week."

How Flies Walk on Window Panes.

The microscope reveals the neat contrivance which enables a fly to walk up a window pane or defy the laws of gravity by gliding along, back downward, on the ceiling. The magnifier shows the foot to be made up of two pads covered with fine, short hairs, each pad having a hook above it. Behind each pad is a bag filled with a sticky liquid which oozes out whenever the fly puts his foot down. The amount which is pressed out of each foot is very small indeed, but, taken all together, it is amply sufficient to hold the insect in any position he chooses.

His Own Great Foolishness.

Nordy—Your wife seems to think you'll get bunked if she lets you out of her sight. You must have once done something very foolish to have a woman looking after you like that. But—I did. I married her.

TICKLE THE TROUT.

Do It Cleverly, and You Can Gather Them In Easily.

I once spent my vacation in the little village of Schoenwald, in the Black Forest. One day the son of the proprietor of the inn at which I was staying said that he was going out to catch some trout and asked me if I would accompany him. He was in his bare feet, his trousers rolled up, and he had a small, very much elongated keg slung by a strap over his shoulder instead of a reel.

The keg had a square opening on the top side, and he said that he would show me how to catch trout without tackle. We went down to a small brook running through a meadow near the house. He partly filled the keg with water, then, wading a few yards up stream, stooped down and carefully felt under the long grass which hung over the bank. After awhile he lifted a nice brook trout out of the water and put it into the keg and then wading a little farther repeated the operation and took in all some twenty trout out of the brook.

He told me that he caught the fish by feeling carefully around under the grass at the edge of the bank, and when he felt one he tickled and stroked it until by a quick movement he could insert his thumb and forefinger into the fish's gills and then lift it out of the water. I went with him and saw him catch fish in this way several times.—New York Times.

THE CHEEK BONE.

It Is Said to Be the Most Sensitive Part of Our Anatomy.

"What is the most sensitive part of our anatomy?" asked an ivory carver. "The tip of the tongue," said one. "The finger tips," said another.

"Wrong; both wrong. It is the small patch of skin over the cheek bone that is our most sensitive part," said the ivory carver, "and in smoothing ivory we always test our work on that patch of skin."

He took up a large ball on which he had been working.

"Here," he said. "Try this. Is it smooth?"

The two visitors tossed the ball in the air and declared it to be smoother than satin or cream.

"Now," said the carver, "test it with your finger tips and your tongue."

These tests were made, and the verdict was given. "Still smooth."

"Now test it with your cheek bone."

The visitors in turn rubbed the ivory ball delicately over their cheek bones and uttered exclamations of amazement.

"By Jove, it feels rough!" they said. "The cheek bone must be sensitive."

"Sensitive?" echoed the ivory carver. "Why, the cheek bone is the only part of us that can lay claim to any sensitiveness at all."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CHEWING THE HOP.

It First Causes Exhilaration and Then Drowsiness.

"Where hops are raised hop chewers exist," said a farmer. "The habit of hop chewing produces first a pleasant exhilaration and afterward a delicious drowsiness. It is impossible to get drunk on hops, no matter how many you chew."

"In hop growing countries the pickers are forbidden to chew the hops. The pickers, indeed, working piece-work, are sensible enough not to chew them, for the drowsiness and jollity that hops bring on make fast picking impossible."

"I have been told that there are tramps who know various herbs that, being chewed, cause drunkenness. I have myself seen tramps drink alcohol out of alcohol stoves, kerosene out of oil cans and gasoline out of street lamps. Even cologne, were it not so hard to get, would be eagerly consumed by the tramp, for cologne will produce intoxication."

"If the same foolish conceit and jollity and afterward the same stupor and the same horrible sickness are caused by cologne or gasoline as by whisky, what is the difference which of them we drink?"—Exchange.

Theft of the Gainsborough Picture.

Adam Worth was one of the few men who ever eluded the Pinkertons. Worth stole millions on both sides of the Atlantic, eluded the police for years and died in poverty in London. One of his famous exploits was the stealing of the famous picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, by Gainsborough, valued at \$50,000. He carried the picture in a false bottom of a trunk for years and finally gave it up after some negotiations with the owners.—Leslie's Monthly.

When Love Was Young.

She (with emotion)—Do you really care for me just as much as when we were first engaged? He (with conviction)—Yes, lovey, every single bit as much.

And at the time this conversation took place they had been engaged just fourteen hours, eight minutes and twenty-five seconds.

LIFE IN JAVA.

The Natives Are Grave and Mainly Live and Eat in Public.

The Javans live much in public, and the poorer classes, instead of eating their meals at home, as is the manner of the unsociable Hindoo, seem usually to breakfast and dine at one of the itinerant cookshops to be found at every street corner. More exclusive people may be seen buying the small packets of curry and rice wrapped in fresh plantain leaves and pinned with bamboo splinters, which are intended for home consumption.

To stroll down a village street and watch the culinary operations in progress at wayside eating shops was an unending source of amusement, and very clean and appetizing they looked, though the smell was occasionally somewhat trying to the European nose. The Javans, like all rice eating people, are fond of pungent and evil smelling sauces, and equivalents of the Burman gnappee and Japanese bean soy are in constant requisition.

The natives, and especially the children, look fat and healthy and appear to enjoy life under easy conditions, though they are, generally speaking, of grave demeanor and are not endowed with the unending vivacity which distinguishes the Burmans and Javans. During the six weeks that we spent in the island we did not see half a dozen beggars and, except in cities, certainly not that number of policemen.

THE VEILED PROPHET.

He Was the Most Noted Impostor of the Middle Ages.

The celebrated "veiled prophet" of history was a Moslem fanatic whose real name was Haken Ibn Hashem. He was born about the middle of the eighth century and became the most noted impostor of the middle ages. He pretended that he was an embodiment of the spirit of the "living God" and, being very proficient in jugglery (which the ignorant mistook for the power to work miracles), soon drew an immense number of followers around him. He always wore a gold mask, claiming that he did so to protect the mortals of this earth, who, he said, could not look upon his face and live.

At last, after thousands had quitted the city and even left the employ of the Caliph al Mohdi to join the fanatic movement, an army was sent against the "veiled prophet," forcing him to flee for safety to the castle at Keh, north of the Oxus. Finally, when ultimate defeat was certain, the prophet killed and burned his whole family and then threw himself into the flames, being entirely consumed except his hair, which was kept in a museum at Bagdad until the time of the crusades. He promised his faithful followers that he would reappear to them in the future dressed in white and riding a white horse.

FABLE OF THE PANSY.

The Family of Six That Is Contained In the Flower.

A pretty fable about the pansy is current among French and German children. The flower has five petals and five sepals. In most pansies, especially of the earlier and less highly developed varieties, two of the petals are plain in color and three are gay. The two plain petals have a single sepal each, and the third, which is the largest of all, has two sepals.

The fable is that the pansy represents a family consisting of husband and wife and four daughters, two of the latter being stepchildren of the wife. The plain petals are the stepchildren, with only one chair; the two small, gay petals are the daughters, with a chair each, and the large, gay petal is the wife, with two chairs.

To find the father one must strip away the petals until the stamens and pistils are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man, with a flannel wrap about his neck, his shoulders upraised and his feet in a bath tub. The story is probably of French origin, because the French call the pansy the stepmother.

Sunlight and Eyesight.

Sunlight as distinct from sun heat is of benefit to human eyes. Unless refracted from white cliffs or stretches of sand or by other means, it does not cause any impairment of vision. It is the natural provision of the sense of sight and is in harmony with the natural period for work and pleasure—that is, the day. So soon as we introduce artificial light we deal with that which needs caution. A dim light injures vision because the eye alters its shape to receive the feeble rays. On the other hand, a strong artificial light will produce inflammation of the eye surface and worse.

Nero's Appearance.

In his youth Nero was remarkably handsome, but early in manhood his habits of dissipation made him exceedingly corpulent. To judge from his medals and the descriptions left of him he must have weighed over 200 pounds. His features were regular, but his eyes were so protuberant as to be almost a deformity, and he was nearsighted, so much so that he could not recognize his acquaintances across the street.

Friendly Encouragement.

Pearl—All of their friends advised them to elope instead of being married in the regular way. Ruby—I don't see why their friends should care. Pearl—Oh, yes! Elopers never expect wedding presents.—Chicago News.

The Real Difficulty.

Flusby—It must take remarkable skill to raise a check. Hardup—Oh, I don't know! It's how to get hold of it in the first place that I can't see through.—Detroit Free Press.

You cannot dream yourself into a character. You must hammer and forge one for yourself.—Froude.

PETITION FOR SPECIAL SEVEN MILL GOOD ROAD TAX IN THE FOURTH COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, St. Lucie County, Florida.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned registered voters and real estate owners of the Fourth Commissioners district, St. Lucie County, Florida, being a majority thereof, do most respectfully petition your honorable body to levy a special seven mill tax for the year 1905 against all taxable property in the Fourth Commissioners district, for the purpose of building and keeping in repair all the public roads in said district.

R. R. RICOU,
C. F. WOLF,
HARRY JENNINGS.

| Signature. | Witness. |
|--------------------|-------------|
| R. R. Ricou | C. H. Racey |
| C. F. Wolf | C. H. Racey |
| H. Jennings | C. H. Racey |
| J. F. Pitchford | C. H. Racey |
| E. A. Ireland | C. H. Racey |
| J. E. Whitney | C. H. Racey |
| W. D. Edwards | C. H. Racey |
| J. S. Keck | C. H. Racey |
| N. McClinton | C. H. Racey |
| William Hogg | C. H. Racey |
| C. S. Schuyler | C. H. Racey |
| J. H. Baker | C. H. Racey |
| C. H. Munch | C. H. Racey |
| F. M. Hudson | C. H. Racey |
| R. D. Hoke | C. H. Racey |
| B. F. Hull | C. H. Racey |
| E. J. Ricou | C. H. Racey |
| W. F. Wolfe | C. H. Racey |
| L. H. Tournant | C. H. Racey |
| C. B. Brewer | C. H. Racey |
| Wm. Fredrickson | C. H. Racey |
| Frank C. Munch | C. H. Racey |
| C. R. Harty | C. H. Racey |
| E. G. McMullen | C. H. Racey |
| C. Robinson | C. H. Racey |
| G. E. Coon | C. H. Racey |
| John Miller | C. H. Racey |
| S. Beardsley | C. H. Racey |
| H. G. Fredrickson | C. H. Racey |
| H. G. Schultz | C. H. Racey |
| H. W. Kling | C. H. Racey |
| H. C. Starck | C. H. Racey |
| R. E. Bray | C. H. Racey |
| S. C. Stewart | C. H. Racey |
| W. L. Allen | C. H. Racey |
| J. H. LeTourneau | C. H. Racey |
| E. J. Shattuck | C. H. Racey |
| W. H. Harris | C. H. Racey |
| J. T. Webb | C. H. Racey |
| J. H. Waters | C. H. Racey |
| H. M. Sutton | C. H. Racey |
| W. W. Luce | C. H. Racey |
| L. J. Sawyer | C. H. Racey |
| Harry Jennings | C. H. Racey |
| C. H. Racey | C. H. Racey |
| M. Mitchell | C. H. Racey |
| Thomas Helier | C. H. Racey |
| Augustus H. Warner | C. H. Racey |
| W. C. Harbrecht | C. H. Racey |
| W. R. Hardee | C. H. Racey |
| James Neal | C. H. Racey |
| E. F. Glusick | C. H. Racey |
| John A. Haurien | C. H. Racey |
| C. B. Gifford | C. H. Racey |
| D. E. Austin | C. H. Racey |

State of Florida,
County of St. Lucie.

On this 25th day of July, A. D. 1905, personally came before me C. H. Racey, who circulated the above petition, and having been by me first duly sworn, made oath that each and every name and mark affixed to said petition was and is the act and deed of the person purporting to have signed the same, and that there was no fraud, bribery or deception in procuring such signatures and marks, and that this affidavit is made upon the own personal knowledge of the affiant.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the date above written.

C. S. SCHUYLER,
[Notarial Seal] Notary Public, State of Fla.
My commission expires May 31, 1905.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR.

All persons concerned will take notice that six months after date I will present my final accounts as Administrator of the Estate of Julius Tyler, late of St. Lucie County, Fla., deceased, to the County Judge of St. Lucie County, Fla., Hon. J. E. Andrews, and pray for my final discharge as Administrator of said estate.

(Signed,) F. M. TYLER,
Administrator of the Estate of Julius Tyler, deceased.
Dated, Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Fla., July 21st, 1905.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In Court of County Judge, State of Florida, IN RE ESTATE OF H. T. GIFFORD.
To all Creditors, Legatees, Distributees and all Persons having Claims or Demands against said estate:

You and each of you are hereby notified and required to present any claims and demands which you or either of you may have against the estate of H. T. Gifford, deceased, late of St. Lucie County, Florida, to the undersigned executor of said estate, within two years from the date hereof.

F. CHARLES GIFFORD, Executor.
Dated, Fort Pierce, Fla., July 28th, A. D. 1905.

STOVE WOOD!

My cash prices for Stove Wood are as follows:
14-inch, \$2.00 per cord; \$5.50 per cord
16-inch, 2.25 per cord; 6.50 per cord
18-inch, 2.50 per cord; 7.50 per cord
Car lots at special prices.

Light Wood—24-inch, \$5 per cord of 125 cubic feet. Will add Mangrove, Oak and Spruce later on. Wood Yard back of carpenter shop and lumber yard. Prompt delivery within one mile at above prices.
H. B. Paxton.

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